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FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

A

SUMMARY. *Korean truce parley agreed on inspection ports; Russia took up germ warfare charge in UN.*

U.S. Senate ratified Japanese peace, Pacific security pacts, repudiated Yalta on shift of Kuriles & South Sakhalin to USSR.

Iranian oil talks with Intl. Bank broke down.

UN subcommission issued code of ethics for world press.

South Africa's voter-segregation law invalidated.

Domestic News. *"Ike" polled over 100,000 write-in votes in Minnesota, may come home; Taft quit New Jersey contest.*

B *New book about, mostly by Pres. Truman raised storm.*

Federal court held most of Lobby Act unconstitutional.

UAW took over Ford local for alleged Red infiltration.

WSB urged 17.5¢ wage boost for steelworkers; strike off.

KOREA

Truce Parley Agrees on Ports. Agreement on "ports of entry" through which men & supplies would move to & from Korea during a truce was reported by UN & Communist staff officers discussing truce enforcement in Panmunjom Mar. 20. Allied

C spokesmen said only 2 major enforcement disputes remained: Red demands for the right to build military airfields in North Korea during a truce and to name Russia as a "neutral" observer.

Question of an exchange of prisoners was referred back to staff officers at the UN's suggestion Mar. 14. A new proposal promised by the Reds was awaited Mar. 20.

Ports of entry decided upon Mar. 20: Pusan, Inchon, Kunsan Kangnung & Taegu (airport) in South Korea; Sinuiju, Manpojin, Chongjin, Hungnam & Sinanju (airport) in the North. Neutral observers would watch these ports to see that no proscribed move-

D ments of men & arms took place by sea, land or air during a cease-fire. Exactly how much territory surrounding each port would be under surveillance remained to be decided. [See p. 77E]

UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie said Mar. 13 he was growing "less optimistic" about a truce [see p. 45H]. But progress in Panmunjom increased during the next several days, and U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson told a Senate committee Mar. 18 he believed a truce would be reached eventually [see p. 2L-M]. Defense Secy. Robert A. Lovett, in a semi-annual report on U.S. Defense Dept. operations in July-Dec. 1951, promised Mar. 15 that the U.S. would not pay "the price of appeasement" for a Korean

E cease-fire. The U.S. 8th Army commander, Gen. James A. Van Fleet, said Mar. 19 (his 60th birthday) that Korea's "drain on Russian & Chinese production" had prevented Red aggression in other parts of the world. [See p. 77F, J]

A "brilliant victory" for the Reds in Korea was predicted by new North Korean Amb.-to-China Kwon O Dik when he presented his credentials to Chinese Red Pres. Mao Tse-tung in Peking (Peiping) Mar. 18. Mao also said he was confident of the ability of the "Chinese & Korean peoples to shatter the American imperialist aggressive plot." [See pp. 45L, 1G]

F **Russia Makes Germ War Charge.** Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Jacob A. Malik said in the UN Disarmament Comm. in New York Mar. 14 that the U.S. was using germ warfare in Korea for "mass killing of civilian population." He demanded that the commission take action "immediately" to ban germ warfare. U.S. delegate Benjamin V. Cohen replied Mar. 14 that the charge, originated by the Korean & Chinese Reds, was "false, unwarranted & uncorroborated." He added Mar. 15 that the U.S. did not intend to let the Russians "get away with these dishonest, absurd & monstrous charges." He challenged Malik Mar. 19 to agree to an Intl. Red Cross investigation in North Korea, which the organization agreed Mar. 13 to make.

Malik ignored the investigation proposal Mar. 19, asked instead for UN condemnation of the U.S. for "wide" use of germ weapons. (He also rejected a majority plan for the commission to begin its work by planning a global arms census to be verified by UN inspectors.) [See pp. 45H, 23N] The Soviet press said Mar. 17 that American use of germ warfare in Korea had been confirmed there by "certain Western jurists." An Austrian, Briton, Brazilian, Belgian, Frenchman, Italian & Pole were named as eyewitnesses. The U.S. disclosed Mar. 19 that UN medical teams were inoculating South Koreans against cholera, typhus, smallpox & other diseases prevalent in the North. [See p. 77C-D]

New Koje Riot. A rock-throwing fight between Red & anti-Red North Koreans in an Allied prisoner stockade on Koje Island Mar. 13 led to the killing of 12 Reds by South Korean soldiers, the UN command disclosed Mar. 15-16. 26 Reds also were wounded. The South Koreans were said to have disobeyed orders not to fire on the prisoners after one ROK trooper was hit by a stone. Red truce negotiators in Panmunjom denounced the killings Mar. 15, and Red broadcasters played up the alleged "American imperialist brutality." [See p. 62K]

Warfare. Allied aerial attacks on Red communications produced most of the week's combat action. U.S. Sabrejets outnumbered 130 to 71 were credited with 3 Red MIG-15 jets Mar. 16, 5 Mar. 20. The U.S. 5th AF claimed a 15-1 edge over the Reds in jet planes downed the week ended Mar. 15. The U.S. battleship *Wisconsin* was slightly damaged by Red shore batteries while shelling rail lines on the northeast Korean coast Mar. 16. [See p. 77F-J]

Formosa Area Separated. The Formosa-Philippines area was transferred from Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway's Far East command to Adm. Arthur W. Radford's Pacific naval command, effective Mar. 15. Pres. Truman approved the move Mar. 13 on recommendation of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It was believed the transfer was made because (1) separation of Formosa from Ridgway's command would make it easier to negotiate a truce in Korea and (2) Formosa had little direct connection with Korean operations. [See p. 37F; Vol. XI, 323F; X, 203P]

Casualty reports: Red casualties through Mar. 6 estimated at 1,652,000 by U.S. Mar. 14; published U.S. casualties through Mar. 13 totaled 106,671 (18,567 dead); Canadian casualties listed Mar. 17 as totaling 703 (130 dead). [See pp. 77J, 70C-D, 37L] . . . **Wing Comdr. John Baldwin,** 34, RAF ace credited

G

NATIONALISM vs. INTERNATIONALISM. Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard U. president, urged in a London speech Mar. 17 that the U.S. & Britain establish a joint commission to plan for a "real partnership" in atomic and other science. He deplored nationalism in science but opposed an Anglo-American union as impractical.

The Dutch lower house of Parliament Mar. 19 adopted a constitutional amendment, 74-10, which would give precedence to a treaty over Dutch law when it served to promote the "international legal order."

Clarence K. Streit, Federal Union president, predicted in New York Mar. 19 that a Federal Union of the Atlantic democracies would be formed by 1965. [See 22J; Vol. X, 66A]

British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden proposed in Paris Mar. 19 that the Council of Europe be remodeled into an international body capable of coordinating specialized agencies like the Schuman coal-steel pool plan and the European Defense Community. He warned that adoption of the Strasbourg Consultative Assembly plan to give the Council federal or quasi-federal powers would cause Britain to pull out. He addressed the Council's Forgn. Min.'s Com. [See Vol. XI, p. 395B]

H

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M

with having wounded German Marshal Erwin Rommel in an attack on his staff car near Caen, France July 17, 1944, was reported missing in Korea Mar. 17. He was serving with the USAF in Korea. [See p. 37L; Vol. IV, 327D] . . . **Brig. Gen. Wiley D. Ganey** succeeded Brig. Gen. Joe W. Kelly as U.S. Far East AF Bomber Command commander Mar. 15 (rotation shift in assignments). [See Vol. XI, p. 330H] . . . **Col. Hong Soon Bong** replaced Lee Ik Heung, new Vice Mayor of Seoul, as South Korean Natl. Police Chief Mar. 15. [See p. 46H]

U.S. Ratifies Pacific Pacts. Japan's San Francisco peace treaty and 3 U.S. security alliances—with Japan, Australia-New Zealand & the Philippines—were ratified by the U.S. Senate Mar. 20. Japan's peace treaty had previously been ratified by Japan, Britain, Mexico, Australia, Argentina, Ceylon, New Zealand & Honduras. The treaty is to become effective when ratified by one of these additional nations: Canada, France, Indonesia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines.

The Senate approved the Japanese peace treaty, 66-10 (9 Republicans, Dem. Pat McCarran of Nev. opposed), after Republican isolationists William E. Jenner (Ind.) & Everett Dirksen (Ill.) lost a fight to make several changes in it. They wanted provisions against (1) transfer of U.S. forces in Japan to UN command and (2) U.S. waiver of damages from Japan. They also sought a declaration upholding the "open door" policy on China and barring future U.S. recognition of Red China.

The Senate voted unanimously for a separate declaration to repudiate the 1945 Yalta agreement to give Russia the Kuriles & South Sakhalin but refused to repudiate a 1945 Potsdam confirmation of the Yalta accord. [See p. 46K; Vol. XI, 290F, 282A]

The U.S.-Japanese mutual security pact was ratified by 58-9. The defense pacts with Australia-New Zealand & the Philippines were approved by voice vote with only Jenner recorded against them. [See p. 70D-E; Vol. XI, 290G, 282E, 274B-C]

COLD WAR

U.S. Aid Hearings. Cuts in Pres. Truman's $7.9 billion Mutual Security Program next fiscal year were opposed by U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson & Mutual Security Admin. W. Averell Harriman in U.S. Senate hearings this week.

Acheson told the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. Mar. 18 that the size & direction of Communist aggressive threats would dictate the cost of the free world's rearmament. It was no longer possible, he said, to calculate costs far in advance and his 1951 estimate of a $27 billion program lasting 3 or 4 years should be disregarded. He said the $7.9 billion foreign aid budget for fiscal 1953 could not be safely cut, called Indo-China a "serious" trouble spot that drained France's military resources. He expressed confidence that France & West Germany would fulfill commitments to western defense. Harriman testified Mar. 19 that $1.8 billion earmarked to aid European arms production was "the most important single item" in the new Mutual Security budget. He warned against cutting economic aid linked to defense.

Committee chairman Tom Connally (D., Tex.) again questioned the aid program Mar. 14. He said the U.S. "can't go on forever appropriating large sums of money to the UK, France & other countries, and we're under no obligation to do so." Harriman replied that current aid to the U.S.' allies was "very much in our interest." [See pp. 78F, 69B-H]

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., demanding a $5.8 billion cut in the over-all $10.8 billion requested by Pres. Truman for foreign aid next year, said Mar. 15 the U.S. was spending "billions" on a "gigantic waterways system in France" while neglecting similar projects at home. [See Vol. XI, 186C]

U.S. Assails Red Economic Parley. Acheson warned Mar. 14 against an international economic conference scheduled for Apr. 3 in Moscow ostensibly to discuss expansion of international trade. He said the parley was actually a cold war "stratagem to lure unsuspecting men of good reputation to participate in order to misuse their names & their public standing." Western restrictions on trade with the East were "a consequence" of Red aggressiveness, not the "cause of existing tensions," he declared. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Marshall Field, Chicago U. economist Theodore W. Schultz & Jacob S. Potofsky, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America president, were among prominent Americans who had rejected invitations to the Moscow meeting. S. Beryl Lush, Philadelphia cotton importer, canceled Mar. 20 his plans to go in view of Acheson's statement. British industry & labor generally had blacklisted the meeting but 25 or 30 Britons were scheduled to go. [See pp. 87H, 62F; Vol. XI, 66N]

U.S. Eastern Trade Dwindles. The Commerce Dept. said Mar. 14 that official U.S. exports to 10 Soviet-bloc countries dwindled to $2,852,000 last year as against $26,742,000 in 1950. U.S. purchases from the 10 countries totaled $63,582,000 as against $80,584,000 in 1950. Russia got only $55,000 worth of U.S. goods, sold the U.S. $27,396,000 last year. Red China got only $500 worth of books, sold goods worth $46,487,000 (from China & Manchuria) to the U.S. Most purchases from the USSR & Red China were furs. Such imports were barred by the U.S. effective Jan. 5. [See Vol. XI, pp. 422N, 380D]

Bevan vs. U.S. Ties. British Leftwing Laborite Aneurin Bevan told a Labor Party meeting in Jarrow, Eng. Mar. 16 that Socialists throughout West Europe should organize a coalition independent of both the U.S. & USSR. He said he was not anti-American, but "I don't believe the American nation has the experience, sagacity or self-restraint necessary for world leadership at this time." Bevan was rebuked by Clement R. Attlee's majority bloc in the Labor Party Natl. Com. Mar. 13 for deviation from party policy on disarmament, but no disciplinary action was taken against him. Laborite MPs postponed action Mar. 19 on Attlee's bid for a rule under which Bevanites could be expelled from the party for rebelliousness. [See p. 81B]

Czechs Say Oatis Testifies. William N. Oatis, imprisoned AP newsman, was used as a witness against 12 persons convicted of espionage Mar. 15 in a trial in Prague, the Czech radio reported. Vladimir Komarek, 21, Czech refugee whom the Prague Govt. has called a partner with Oatis in espionage, denied in a Radio Free Europe broadcast from Frankfort-on-the-Main Mar. 20 that Oatis was a spy. Komarek called Oatis an innocent victim "caught in the gears of the Communist police machinery." [See p. 54N]

Dr. Jivi Vojtechosky, 36, self-exiled Czech commercial attaché in Mexico City, was granted asylum in Mexico Mar. 10. Purging of Czech Amb.-to-China Jan Weisskopt was indicated Mar. 1 when Prague announced appointment of Frantisek Komzala, ex-Deputy Speaker of Parliament, to the post. [See p. 73N-P]

U.S. vs. Rumania. 89 documents intended to prove that Rumania's Red regime had "wilfully & systematically" violated "human rights & fundamental freedoms" were submitted to Rumania by the U.S. Mar. 18. The State Dept. disclosed Mar. 15 that Rumanian diplomats in the U.S. were being restricted to travel between Washington & New York because of travel curbs on Americans in Rumania. [See pp. 78K, 38E; Vol. XI, 370M]

Ouster of Vasile Luca, Rumania's 3d ranking Communist, as Finance Minister was reported in Vienna Mar. 10. Rumania announced Mar. 6 the dismissal of State Bank Pres. Aurel Vijoli & Asst. Finance Min. Alexandrou Iacob for "grave deviations" from laws & Govt. policy. [See p. 74L]

Schuman plan ratification bill was passed by the Italian Senate and sent to the Chamber of Deputies Mar. 15. The Saar Parliament ratified the plan Mar. 6. [See pp. 46E, 39A-B] . . . **Turkey** imposed travel restrictions on Soviet, Bulgarian, Rumanian & Hungarian citizens Mar. 18. [See pp. 78K, 69J] . . . **Luxembourg** announced Mar. 13 its Army would be integrated into the Belgian armed forces. [See pp. 74J, 37L] . . . **Netherlands** agreed Mar. 13 not to tax U.S. defense purchases & construction projects. [See p. 23E-F]

GERMANY

Bonn Foreign Office Accused. The Bavarian radio charged Mar. 17 that 85% of the West German Foreign Office officials were ex-Nazis—a higher proportion than worked under Joachim von Ribbentrop. It named Dr. Werner von Grundherr, Bonn Amb. to Greece, as a member of the Nazi wartime "terror regime" in Denmark and Dr. Werner von Bargen, another official, as having been involved in the deportation of Belgian Jews to the East. The broadcast was based on a young German journalist's study of the Nuremberg trial. [See p. 61M; Vol. XI, 340F]

Hitler's Regime Held Illegal. Judge Joachim Heppe of the State Court of Lower Saxony ruled Mar. 15 for the first time in any West German court that the Hitler rule of Germany had been "illegal" and those who planned to assassinate Hitler in 1944 were "heroes," not traitors, even if they were in touch with the enemy. He sentenced ex-Maj. Gen. Otto Ernst Remer, deputy leader of the neo-Nazi Socialist Reich Party, to 3 months

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in jail for calling anti-Hitler plotters traitors. Remer had helped suppress the revolt. [See Vol. XI, p. 172D]

Franz Rademacher, wartime chief of the Nazi Office of Jewish Affairs charged with a part in the killing of 1,300 Yugoslav Jews and deportation of Belgian Jews, was sentenced in Nuremberg Mar. 17 to 3 yrs. 5 mos. in jail. [See p. 9G] . . . **Dr. Rudolf Mueller,** 47, lawyer, political economist and ex-Amherst College student, was reported Mar. 10 to have been nominated Bonn's first postwar Amb. to Washington. His wife is the former Eleanor Chaplin of N.Y. . . . **Electricity** exchange between west & east zones in Berlin and around Hamburg ended Mar. 5 after East Germany shut off all deliveries. [See Vol. XI, p. 386P] . . . **Helgoland,** 130-acre island in the North Sea, was returned to West German sovereignty Mar. 1. [See Vol. XI, p. 67J] . . . **Mutual Security Agency** said Mar. 12 U.S. economic aid to West Germany would total $106 million by June 30, against $384,758,000 last year. [See pp. 69G, 61F; Vol. XI, 115P] . . . **Ex-Nazi Gen. Paul Theisen** was ordained a Catholic priest in Aachen Mar. 8. He lost his wife & children during the war . . . **Czech Pres. Klement Gottwald** returned to Prague Mar. 12 after a 3-day visit to Berlin. **[See p. 49J-K]**

UNITED NATIONS

Iranian Oil Talks Fail. Intl. Bank negotiations to operate Iranian oil industries broke down in Teheran Mar. 16. The Iranian Govt. refused to readmit British technicians and disagreed with Bank envoys on 2 other points: price of oil to be sold to Britain's Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. and the amount of Iranian oil to be sold to other buyers. [See p. 63C]

Iranian Premier Mohammed Mossadegh charged Mar. 18 that Pres. Truman had refused to support a U.S. loan for Iran unless Iran accepted British oil terms. [See Vol. XI, p. 364D-E]

Press Code. The draft of an international code of ethics for journalists was completed in New York Mar. 14 by the UN Subcomm. on Freedom of Information, a unit of the Economic & Social Council's Human Rights Comm. The proposed code would be self-enforced by the press & other information media. It was approved, 7-0, with the U.S., Russia & Britain abstaining—the U.S. & Russia because they thought it dictatorial in some ways, Russia because it did not declare that newsmen's "main task" was to counteract war propaganda, fascism, racial & religious bias. The U.S. & Russia also voted against a world journalists' conference (to be held before 1954) on enforcement of the code, both countries contending that the conference was unnecessary. The subcommission approved the conference, 6-2, Mar. 13 subject to Econ. & Social Council and Gen. Assembly indorsement.

The draft code, due to be submitted to news organizations throughout the world for their adoption, provided:

Preamble called freedom of information & press a "fundamental human right" and "the touchstone of all the freedoms consecrated in" the UN Charter. It asked that personnel in all information media "constantly & voluntarily strive . . . to be truthful and to search for the truth in reporting, in explaining & in interpreting facts."

Art. 1—Said "no fact should be wilfully distorted and no essential fact should be deliberately suppressed" in supplying information to the public.

Art. 2—Newsmen should not give priority to any "private interest contrary to the general welfare." Wilful calumny, slander, libel, unfounded accusations & plagiarism should be shunned as "serious professional offenses." "Rumor & unconfirmed news should be identified & treated as such." Published inaccuracies found to be harmful "should be spontaneously & immediately rectified."

Art. 3—Dispensers of public information should perform "only such tasks as are compatible with the integrity & dignity of the profession." Information & comment on individuals' private lives "likely to harm their reputation should not be published unless it serves the public interest, as distinguished from public curiosity." "Professional secrecy" to protect confidential news sources may be invoked "to the furthest limits of law."

Art. 4—Those who "describe & comment upon events relating to a foreign country" should "acquire the necessary knowledge of such country which will enable them to report & comment accurately & fairly thereon." (Vasily M. Zonov, Soviet delegate on the subcommission, denounced the U.S. press Mar. 17 for printing only "garbled, changed, processed & untrue" information about the USSR. Carroll Binder, U.S. delegate and Minneapolis Tribune editorial editor, replied that Red censorship prevented the U.S. press from covering the USSR adequately.)

Art. 5—The code of "professional ethics" should be enforced by "those who are engaged in the profession," not by "any government." [See p. 71A]

Condemns Argentina, Deadlocked on Reds. The Freedom of Info. Subcomm. voted 10-1 (Russia opposed) Mar. 18 to condemn Argentina's seizure of *La Prensa* in Buenos Aires against the wishes of the paper's "lawful owners" & staff. Zonov refused to explain his negative vote [see p. 82A-B]. A Chinese Nationalist proposal to condemn Red China & "a large number of other countries" for "malpractices" & "total suppression of freedom of press, thoughts & expressions" failed when it received only 4 favorable votes (Natl. China, Chile, Philippines, Uruguay). Egypt, France, India & Russia voted against it. The U.S., Britain, Lebanon & Yugoslavia abstained. U.S. delegate Binder explained he thought the resolution too vague as to where & how press freedom had been suppressed. [See p. 38G-H]

Little Assembly (Interim Com. of the Gen. Assembly), meeting in New York Mar. 17 for the first time since Sept. 18, 1950, elected Sven Grafstrom of Sweden as chairman for 1952. It was still boycotted by the Soviet bloc. [See Vol. X, p. 392K] . . . **Econ. Comm. for Europe** in Geneva instructed Exec. Secy. Gunnar Myrdal Mar. 17 to study "practical possibilities" of increasing East-West trade in Europe and call a special conference of trade experts on the subject next fall if he saw "reasonable prospects of concrete results." [See pp. 86H, 71A, 62F; Vol. XI, 275M] . . . **World death rate** decreased from 18.9 persons per 1,000 to 13.7 per 1,000 between 1930 & 1950, the UN Monthly Bulletin on Statistics reported Mar. 15. Longest life expectancy in 1950 was that of women in the Netherlands (71.5 years), the shortest that of men in Mauritius Island in the Indian Ocean (32 years). The U.S. ranked 10th in the world with expectancies of 65.89 years for women, 61.6 for men. [See p. 70P; Vol. XI, 283M, 127G] . . . **Refugee office** was established in Hong Kong by the UN Mar. 13 to direct resettlement of 5,000 DPs from Shanghai formerly under Intl. Refugee Org. care. [See p. 55D] . . . **Genocide** convention's 35th ratifier: Honduras Mar. 5. [See p. 55E] . . . **UNESCO** pact to waive tariffs on cultural materials was ratified Mar. 18 by Monaco, 8th ratifier. [See p. 70C-D]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Book Raises Storm. Publication Mar. 18 of William Hillman's book *Mr. President,* largely a collection of Pres. Truman's private papers, fanned the President's feuds with Henry A. Wallace, S.C. Gov. James F. Byrnes, Bernard M. Baruch and members of Congress. 65,000 of the book's 80,000 words were taken from Mr. Truman's diaries, letters & other private documents. He authorized publication "for the historical record and a broader comprehension by the public of their 32d President & the Presidency." He denied it was a "political act" in an election year.

One controversial item in the book was a memo dated Jan. 5, 1946 rebuking Byrnes, then State Secy., for making important decisions in Moscow without consulting the President and for being too soft with Russia. The memo concluded: "I'm tired babying the Soviets." Mr. Truman said in the book that he considered the memo "so urgent" that he read it personally to Byrnes. But Byrnes called the story "absolutely untrue" Mar. 17. He said he would have resigned if he ever got such a rebuke. [See Vol. XI, p. 389F; X, 307G]

Wallace warned Mar. 17 that he would charge the President "with the same deliberate character assassination which he finds so despicable in others" if the President ever said that a "Mr. X" mentioned in his diary was Wallace. A diary entry dated Sept. 19, 1946 called "X" a "pacifist 100%" and a "dreamer," who "wants us to disband our armed forces, give Russia our atomic secrets and trust a bunch of adventurers in the Kremlin Politburo." It called Fritz Kuhn's German-American Bund "not half so dangerous" as "X." Wallace said: "This diary entry was only a day after he had told me he liked Stalin and could do business with him and he was prepared to ask Congress for a loan to Russia." He indicated that Byrnes opposed this. Wallace said he had backed Mr. Truman's atomic energy views and that Mr. Truman had publicly denied Sept. 24, 1946 that Wallace wanted to give Russia the bomb. The President refused to comment on a Mar. 15 telegram from Wallace demanding to know whether "X is I." [See p. 41B; Vol. X, 315J-K, 261C, 28G]

Other Truman papers: Confirmed that the President suggested a 12-yr. limit on Congressional service to end the twin "diseases" of "senility & seniority" [see Vol. XI, p. 116L]; rebuked Baruch* Aug. 31, 1948 for refusing to serve on the Democratic finance committee when Mr. Truman was seeking reelection (the letter

*Presidential Press Secy. Joseph Short denied Mar. 11 a statement by Samuel Lubbell in the Mar. 15 Saturday Evening Post that Baruch contributed money for Mr. Truman's 1940 Missouri Senatorial race. Baruch's response: Short "doesn't know what he's talking about"; Lubbell "is correct." Byrnes said Mar. 12 that twice in 1940 "Mr. Truman requested me to ask Mr. Baruch for assistance . . . and Mr. Baruch contributed generously."

to Baruch said: "A great many honors have passed your way . . . and it seems when the going is rough it is a one-way street.") [see Vol. XI, p. 259H]; ridiculed July 7, 1945 (just before the Potsdam conference) the foreign affairs views of Sens. Ernest W. McFarland (D., Ariz.) & Homer E. Capehart (R., Ind.) and then Sens. Albert W. Hawkes (R., N.J.) & Burton K. Wheeler (D., Mont.). (The diary did not mention the 4 Senators' names but they were easily identified. Capehart said Mar. 18 that Mr. Truman told the 4 he was "more afraid of England & France than he was of Russia" and that Wheeler advised him to "stand up to Russia." Wheeler said Mar. 18 he thought Mr. Truman was not speaking "in a military sense" but only meant "things [were] very favorable to cooperation with" Russia.) [See p. 91M]

Asks Youth's Aid for Peace. Pres. Truman interrupted his Key West vacation Mar. 15 to fly to New York where he urged high school editors meeting there to support his domestic & foreign programs. If they succeed, he said, "you will live in the most peaceful time the world has ever seen." "We are building up our strength, not to march against" the Soviet Govt., which "is a menace to us and to all the world," but "to discourage them from marching against us," he said. (The President said in a letter to *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* columnist Leigh Mitchell Hodges Mar. 13 that he had "a great many reasons for optimism" despite grave threats to freedom. He said he believed that "our children . . . will live in peace" and "have better opportunities even [than] we have had.") [See 79D, 71G]

Scores Power, Farm Foes. Pres. Truman charged in a message to the Natl. Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. in Chicago Mar. 13 that the electric industry had begun "one of the most vicious propaganda barrages in history" to end public power and restore "the unlimited right of private monopoly to exploit this nation's water-power resources." He said private power interests "raised the cry of 'socialism'—apparently on the theory that if you can't persuade people, maybe you can frighten them" [see Vol. X, p. 148B]. (Interior Secy. Oscar L. Chapman, who delivered the message, said the N.Y. State Power Authority was "driving ahead to turn over Niagara and St. Lawrence power to private companies" in a plan "brazenly put forward as a precedent for having all federal power projects taken over for ownership, operation & control by the states." N. Y. officials denied this.) [See p. 63N] Mr. Truman said in a letter to the Natl. Farmers' Union in Dallas Mar. 10 that forces of "reaction" were still trying to cut farm supports and "scuttle" rural electrification, conservation & other Administration farm programs. [See pp. 16F, 5J]

Appointment. Ex-Amb.-to-France David K. E. Bruce to 5-yr. term as alternate governor of Intl. Monetary Fund and Intl. Bank for Reconstruction Mar. 14. [See p. 55L]

CONGRESS

Most of Lobby Act Held Invalid. The penalty and 5 other sections of the 1946 Lobbying Act were ruled unconstitutional Mar. 18 by a special 3-judge federal court in Washington (Dist. Judges Alexander Holtzoff & Henry A. Schweinhaut and Circuit Court of Appeals Justice Wilbur K. Miller). The court granted the Natl. Assn. of Mfrs. a permanent injunction against prosecution under the invalidated sections. It ruled that the clause "to influence . . . legislation by the Congress" was too vague to ascertain guilt. Only section left untouched was the one requiring individuals to register. Associations would be exempt if the ruling is upheld. The Justice Dept. planned to appeal, and Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D., Okla.), who helped draft the lobby law, began to rewrite it. [See p. 79F; Vol. VIII, 34D]

Funds Bill Curbs Publicity. The House passed and sent to the Senate Mar. 13 a $955,504,943 deficiency appropriation for more than 20 Govt. agencies, but it provided that none of the money may go for "publicity or propaganda" not authorized by Congress. This reflected Congressional dissatisfaction over "waste" of money on public relations. A Budget Bureau report that Govt. agencies employed 2,625 full-time & 1,007 part-time publicity aides at a cost of $17,134,390.57 annually was released by the House Appropriations Com. Mar. 11. The Air Force led the list with 741 public relations employes, but it announced Mar. 17 that it was cutting its publicity staff at the Pentagon by 65%. The Navy had 642 press agents, the Army 39. The money bill also directed the Post Office to absorb 1% and the other agencies 10% of 10% pay raises voted last year. Estimated saving: $12,623,000. The bill provided $825,000 to keep the Small Defense Plants Admin. alive. [See p. 71M]

Other Bills. Passed by House: measure transferring from FBI to Civil Service Comm. "routine" initial investigations of applicants for jobs with the Atomic Energy Comm., foreign aid program & several other agencies, by voice vote Mar. 11; returned to Senate for approval of amendment that would require the Civil Service Comm. to give Congress on request all data developed in such investigations. [See p. 64A] . . . Compromise anti-"wetback" bill setting maximum penalty of 5 years in jail and $2,000 fine for recruiting, transporting or harboring illegal aliens and authorizing immigration officials to search without warrant nondwelling private property within 25 miles of the border, Mar. 13 (to Senate). [See p. 64B] . . . Private bill granting U.S. residence to Boris Kowerda, 43, Pole who assassinated Soviet Amb.-to-Poland Peter Woykow in 1927, by voice vote Mar. 18 (to Senate) . . . Legislation to cut Govt. losses on peanut price support by penalizing all peanut plantings in excess of Govt. acreage allotments and ending the 2-price system, Mar. 18 (to President). [See Vol. XI, p. 151A]

POLITICS

Minnesota Primary. A heavy write-in vote for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower made him a strong 2d to Harold E. Stassen in the Minnesota Republican Presidential primary Mar. 18. "Favorite sons" Stassen & Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (only candidate on the Democratic ballot) won the GOP & Democratic primaries respectively. Stassen got all 25 GOP delegates, Humphrey all 23 Democratic ones. The vote (3,550 out of 3,769 precincts):

Republican			
Stassen	128,134	*Gov. Earl Warren (Calif.)	5,173
*Eisenhower	106,788	*Gen. Douglas MacArthur	1,536
*Sen. Robt. A. Taft (O.)	23,966	**Democratic**	
†Edw. C. Slettedahl	21,339	Humphrey	98,704
		*Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.)	19,783
		*Pres. Truman	3,602

*Write-in candidates. †Pledged to MacArthur; Slettedahl & Stassen were only candidates whose names were printed on GOP ballot.

The names of Eisenhower, MacArthur & Kefauver had been ruled off the ballot on technicalities by the State Supreme Court Feb. 28, but Minn. Atty. Gen. J. A. A. Burnquist held Mar. 14 that write-ins must be counted. Stassen said in La Crosse, Wis. Mar. 18 that he was "very pleased" with the primary results, "surprised" at Taft's "weakness." Taft said the Eisenhower write-in was a "definite rebuff" to Stassen.

Eisenhower said in Rocquencourt, France Mar. 20 that he was "astonished" by the results, and indicated he might go home to campaign actively. Pres. Truman said in Key West Mar. 20 Eisenhower was entirely free to decide [see p. 17A-B]. Taft quit the New Jersey primary Mar. 20 after N.J. Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll came out for Eisenhower. Taft said Driscoll broke his word to stay neutral. Driscoll denied this.

Corrected N.H. Primary Vote. Official figures Mar. 17: Republican—Eisenhower 46,661, Taft 35,838, Stassen 6,574, MacArthur 3,227 (write-in), Schneider 230, scattered 335, total 96,507. Democratic—Kefauver 19,800, Truman 15,927, MacArthur 151 (write-in), Jas. A. Farley 77 (write-in), Ill. Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson 40 (write-in), scattered 257, total 36,652. [See p. 79E]

Senate Report. The Senate Elections Subcom. Mar. 19 denounced "scurrilous literature" and "the Communist smear" used against Eisenhower in New Hampshire. It expressed "particular ire" at a "trick" photo showing Eisenhower & Soviet Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov as "drinking partners." The photo actually was trimmed from an official British picture of Allied leaders toasting the victory in Europe June 10, 1945. [See 79E]

Gallup Poll. Eisenhower beat Kefauver 57%-32% and Kefauver beat Taft 47%-41% in a nationwide Gallup poll released Mar. 6. A Gallup poll of the South, to test the extent of the Dixiecrat revolt, found Eisenhower ahead of Pres. Truman 62%-30%, Taft over Truman 46%-42% Mar. 8. [See p. 79H]

Truman Quits in California. Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Frank McKinney asked Calif. Democratic leaders Mar. 18 to withdraw Pres. Truman's name from their state's June 3 primary because the President "wishes that his name not appear in Presidential primaries." McKinney told reporters in Key West Mar. 19 that he believed Mr. Truman would not seek reelection if the Korea fighting were settled but would if it were not. The President told reporters Mar. 20, however, that the Korean outcome would not influence his decision. [See p. 79H]

INVESTIGATIONS

Finnegan Guilty. James P. Finnegan, 51, ex-Internal Revenue Collector, was convicted by a federal jury in St. Louis Mar. 15 of misconduct in office by taking (1) $3,000 from American Lithofold Corp. for helping it get $565,000 in RFC loans and (2)

$5,000 from Warwick (Hotel) Operating Co. for representing it in a $120,000 claim (settled for $40,000) against the Coast Guard. But he was acquitted on a 3d misconduct count and 2 bribe charges. Finnegan admitted during trial Mar. 12 that he got at least $9,000 from Lithofold and $36,900 from Warwick but insisted it was for legitimate services, not for dealings with the Govt. [See Vol. XI, p. 380L]

Dowling Ousted. Pres. Truman Mar. 17 ousted Monroe Davis Dowling, 44, as Internal Revenue Collector in New York for "an irregularity in one of his own tax returns." Dowling, 8th collector forced out in current tax scandals, held the job only 7 months, having replaced another ousted collector [see Vol. XI, p. 212A]. Bruce E. Lambert, 48, a tax bureau accounts & collections supervisor, took Dowling's post temporarily March. 18, pending reorganization. [See p. 79C]

Tax Cases. 19 persons were indicted by a federal grand jury in New York Mar. 15 on charges of evading $1,610,705.51 in 1945-47 federal income taxes. Among them: bookie Edward M. Ginsberg, 53, stepfather of Alvin J. Paris, who was convicted of trying to fix a championship pro football game. [See Vol. VII, p. 116B] . . . Fed. Dist. Judge J. Cullen Ganey, dismissing a federal grand jury in Philadelphia Mar. 13 after it indicted 14 persons on tax charges, criticized the Treasury & Justice Depts. for alleged failure to aid in a rackets inquiry. Treas. Undersecy. Foley denied this Mar. 14. . . . 3 men indicted on tax charges by a federal grand jury in Charlotte, N.C. Mar. 6 included Keith M. Beaty, whom ousted Asst. Atty. Gen. Theron Lamar Caudle had been accused of improperly aiding. [See Vol. XI, p. 397D] . . . Frank Erickson, gambler, was indicted in N.Y. Mar. 4 on 2 charges of evading $146,492.02 in income taxes for 1945 & 1946. [See Vol. XI, p. 357B] . . . Leo F. Link, described as a major bookie, was convicted in Newark, N.J. Feb. 28 of evading $135,543 in income taxes.

Fed. Dist. Judge Leon R. Yankwich in Los Angeles Feb. 28 ordered the Treasury Dept. to return $195,515.53 to playwright F. Hugh Herbert and his wife, Mary, because profits of a company they formed to produce a single film should have been taxed only under the 25% capital gains rate, not under the personal rate. The Govt. had denied capital-gains relief on grounds the company was temporary, a device for tax avoidance. Yankwich said courts have held since 1874 that individuals have the right to arrange their affairs in any legal fashion that minimized their taxes. His decision, if upheld, apparently would make possible recovery of more than $1 billion in taxes from the Govt. [See X, p. 27J]

Rocco Fischetti, an alleged "Capone syndicate" leader, was acquitted of contempt of the Senate Crime Investigating Com. (he had refused to answer questions) by Fed. Dist. Judge Edward A. Tamm in Washington Mar. 11. [See Vol. XI, p. 285K-L]

COMMUNISM

Lattimore Concludes. Prof. Owen Lattimore concluded 11 days of testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcom. in Washington Mar. 14 during which critical Senators were unable to shake his testimony that he was never a Communist and the Institute of Pacific Relations was not Red-controlled. Highlights of his Mar. 6-14 testimony:

He promised the Russians indirectly in 1938 not to publish anti-Soviet articles in *Pacific Affairs,* IPR organ which he edited 1934-41, and asked them for material, but "at that time I was not pro-Soviet. I was trying to get their participation in the Institute . . . I was certainly anti-Communist." A year later he contributed to Finnish aid funds when Russia attacked Finland. He denounced a fellow faculty member, Prof. George F. Carter of Johns Hopkins U., as an "informer" because of information passed on to the Senators regarding State Dept. papers supposedly seen in Lattimore's house. He said he did not know whether the Soviet Govt. was an "international conspiracy." He concluded by acknowledging that he recommended a China policy to Pres. Truman in 1945 in a 3-minute interview but had not told a previous Senate investigation about it because he had "forgotten the whole business." His recommendation: The U.S. should support a "settlement" between Red and Nationalist China. The Admin. adopted a similar policy in 1946. [See 72E]

Harvey M. Matusow, ex-Dayton (Ohio) FBI informer and Communist Party member 1947-1951, testified Mar. 13 that as an employe of a Communist book shop in New York in 1948 he was ordered to recommend Lattimore's book, *Solution in Asia,* and others by Edgar Snow, Israel Epstein and Agnes Smedley. He said Lattimore and Snow were considered "Communists in their thinking." Lattimore offered the Senators excerpts from his book Mar. 14 to deny this, but they were rejected. [See p. 72G]

3 Institute of Pacific Relations officials, past or present, testified Mar. 19 that the Institute was never Red-controlled. They were Secy. Gen. William L. Holland, trustee William W. Lockwood and ex-official Jerome D. Greene.

Fairbank Scores Probe, Budenz. Prof. John K. Fairbank of Harvard stated Mar. 11 that the subcommittee employed procedures similar to those used by the Communist Russians. After seeking a hearing since last September, he was finally allowed to testify publicly Mar. 12. He denied as "absurd & false" Louis F. Budenz' testimony that he once knew Fairbanks as a Red. An IPR trustee, he also denied Red infiltration. [See p. 57C]

Public Workers Union Assailed. The Senate subcommittee issued a report Mar. 16 urging the "rank & file" members of the independent United Public Workers of America to shake off their "Communist leadership." Pres. Abram Flaxer, described in testimony as "one of the tried fanatics" of the party, was cited by the Senate Mar. 19 for contempt of Congress. He had refused last year to produce union records. The union claims 35,000 members. It accused Subcom. Chrmn. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) of "trying to do a smear job" on it. [See Vol. X, p. 52K]

Mrs. Keeney Cited. Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney, ex-State Dept. & UN employe, was cited for contempt by the Senate Mar. 17. She had refused to answer subcommittee questions. [See p. 65D]

Benton Accuses McCarthy. Sen. William Benton (D., Conn.) accused Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) in a Senate speech Mar. 18 of employing Hitler-like tactics in his anti-Communist campaign and offered to waive his Congressional immunity to let McCarthy sue if he wished. McCarthy suggested a meeting of attorneys as a start. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.) criticized the Senate for "protecting" McCarthy. [See pp. 79M-N, 33A]

Red Art Plot Charged. Rep. George A. Dondero (R., Mich.) charged in the House Mar. 17 that Artists' Equity Assn. was a Communist front advancing the Red cause through art. He called Pres. Henry Billings a leftist connected with other front groups. The AEA issued a denial. [See Vol. X, p. 379P]

Morning Freiheit, Yiddish-language Communist newspaper in New York Mar. 15 published a 10-line poem entitled *The Enemy* whose first letters, in Hebrew, spelled out the words "Stalin Murderer." David Viler was listed as author.

Sidney Buchman, Hollywood writer-producer, was indicted in Washington Mar. 17 on contempt-of-Congress charges. [See 41C]

LABOR

Steel Proposal. The Wage Stabilization Board proposed, 8-4, Mar. 20 a 17½¢ hourly raise, up to 5.1¢ hourly in "fringe" benefits and a union shop for the CIO United Steelworkers to settle the steel industry labor dispute. The 4 industry members dissented. The union accepted, indefinitely postponed a strike scheduled for Mar. 23. [See p. 57H]

UAW Takes Over Ford Local. The CIO United Auto Workers Mar. 17 took over direct administration of their Local 600 at the Ford River Rouge plant in Dearborn, Mich. on grounds it was Communist-ridden. 5 minor local officers, cleared of Communist charges by the local in 1950, were dismissed Mar. 16 after testimony before the House Un-American Activities Com. which held hearings in Detroit recently that they were Communists. Local Pres. Carl Stellato and his 3 top aides were not identified as Reds. UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther headed the administrative board which took over the local. He was commended in Congress Mar. 17. [See p. 79N]

Govt. Boards. The NLRB Mar. 14 ordered cancellation of contracts between the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union and Pacific ship owners on grounds their hiring provisions favored union members. [See p. 72P] . . . Approved by the Wage Stabilization Board: 2½% raise negotiated last fall by the United Electrical Workers and CIO Intl. Electrical Workers for 340,000 employes of Gen. Electric, Westinghouse Electric and Sylvania Electric, Mar. 6; increases of up to 15¢ an hour during 1952 for 3 million construction industry workers, Mar. 13 [see Vol. XI, p. 30F]. The WSB Mar. 15 recommended hourly raises averaging 14.4¢ for about 11,500 members of the CIO United Auto Workers at 2 Wright Aeronautical plants in Wood-Ridge, N.J. Mar. 15; industry members dissented. 22 CIO, AFL & independent unions Mar. 7 called off a nationwide strike of 250,000 oil & gas workers scheduled for Mar. 10; Pres. Truman referred their wage dispute to the WSB Mar. 6. [See p. 73A-B]

May draft call announced Mar. 17 amounted to 19,000 men: 15,000 for the Army, 4,000 for the Marines. [See p. 80G]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Australia. Australia Mar. 8 reduced import quotas on many kinds of consumer goods as much as 50% to balance the country's foreign trade. Imports from Britain were cut 80%. Estimated loss to Britain this year: £144 million ($403 million). [See pp. 66D, 26P] . . . Communist officers of the Federated Iron Workers Assn. were ousted Mar. 8 when Labor Party members won union elections by a 2-1 margin. [See p. 27A]

Britain. The Govt. reported Mar. 14 that $140 million worth of medicine was distributed free by the Natl. Health Service in 1951. Health Min. Harry Crookshank told Commons the free drug program had gotten "out of control." [See pp. 80M, 34A] . . . Start of a loyalty check of Britain's 14,000 atomic & other secret research workers was announced Mar. 12. [See pp. 61H, 1J]

Burma. A reorganized Burmese Cabinet in which U Nu (formerly known as Thakin Nu), 43, remained as Premier was sworn in by Pres. Ba U Mar. 16. Ba U, formerly Chief Justice, was elected by Parliament Mar. 13 as first full-fledged President of the Union of Burma. He succeeded Sao Shwe Thaik, Provisional President since the country became independent Jan. 4, 1948. Principal members of U Nu's new Cabinet:

Forgn. Affairs, Shan State—Sao Hkun Hkio Sawbwa
Karen State—Mrs. Ba Maung Chein, first woman Cabinet member
Finance & Revenue—U Tin
Defense—U Ba Swe
Forests & Agri.—Thakin Kyaw Tun
Commerce, Supply & Cooperation—Thakin Tha Khin
Land Nationalization—Thakin Tin
Information—U Tun Win
Housing & Labor—M. A. Raschid

Elections begun last year and recently completed returned U Nu's Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League to power with an 80% majority. The League is a coalition dominated by moderate Socialists. The Govt. planned to expand Burma's system of farmer cooperatives the next several years to give peasants more direct control of sale of their crops & buying of supplies. Reports Mar. 16 said the Army had made much progress in recent months in dispersing Communist rebels south of Mandalay, was marking time in operations against the Karen rebels pending new efforts to bring about a Govt. settlement with the Karens. [See p. 2A; Vol. IX, 424J; VIII, 7N]

France. More Secretaries of State added to the sub-Cabinet by Premier Antoine Pinay Mar. 14: Maurice Schuman (MRP), Forgn. Affairs; Tony Revillon (Radical), Econ. Affairs; Jean Masson (Rad.), Tech. Education; Louis Paul Aujoulat (Ind.), Overseas France; André Cornu (Rad.), Eductn.; Jean Mogeau (Repub. & Social), Budget; Guy Petit (Peasants), Premier's Office. [See p. 81F] . . . The Govt. obtained a $100 million credit from the European Payments Union Mar. 12, thus avoided having to pay the EPU $75 million to cover part of a February trade deficit. [See p. 81D-E] . . . Police escorted 400 residents out of the Alpine village of Tignes Mar. 17-18 after they had refused to leave their homes although the town was being inundated by a lake backing up behind an Isere River hydroelectric dam. [See Vol. XI, p. 421J-K] . . . Ex-Gestapo agents Abel Danos, who turned bank bandit after the war and killed several policemen, and Raymond Monage were executed by firing squad at Ft. Montrouge near Paris Mar. 14. [See p. 65N]

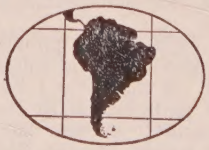
Greece. U.S. Amb. John E. Peurifoy stepped into a domestic political dispute Mar. 14 when he publicly urged Greece to adopt Premier Nicholas Plastiris' plan for a simple majority system for election of members of Parliament. Vice Premier Sophocles Venizelos (named Acting Premier by King Paul after Plastiris suffered an attack of cerebral thrombosis Mar. 10) favored the proportional representation system. Peurifoy said this would cause continuous Govt. instability and have a "disastrous effect" on efficient use of U.S. aid. Venizelos rebuked Peurifoy Mar. 15 for intervening in the dispute. Marshal Alexander Papagos, opposition Greek Rally leader, indorsed the majority rule system Mar. 17. [See Vol. XI, p. 414D] . . . The Natl. Defense Council decided Mar. 18 to make Lt. Gen. Theodore Gregoropoulos chief of a new general staff for all Greek armed forces. [See p. 74C] . . . The Costa Kephaloyannis-Tassoula Petracogeorgi marriage, which touched off a feud between the 2 Cretan families in 1950, was annulled by a court in Herakleion Mar. 13. The girl said she had married Kephaloyannis only to prevent reprisals against her family. [See Vol. XI, p. 350A]

Italy. Communist dockworkers in Leghorn abandoned Mar. 18 a boycott of unloading ship cargoes destined for U.S. occupation forces in Austria. The Gen. Confed. of Labor reported Mar. 18 that its Communist secretary, Giuseppe di Vittorio (also World Fed. of Trade Unions chairman), had gone to Moscow for medical treatment. The Italian Communist Party said Mar. 12 its paid-up membership Feb. 28 was 2,059,000 as against 2,112,000 a year earlier. [See p. 66D-E; Vol. XI, 310F, 75B] . . . The Senate Mar. 5 passed and sent the Chamber of Deputies a bill to abolish legalized prostitution in Italy. [See Vol. IV, p. 220B]

South Africa. The Supreme Court Appellate Div. in Bloemfontein ruled Mar. 20 that the act placing colored voters on a separate electoral roll was unconstitutional. Prime Min. Daniel F. Malan told Parliament his Govt. rejected the decision as intolerable and would take steps to insure voter segregation. Opposition parties demanded that Malan resign. [See p. 50D; Vol. XI, 182M] . . . South Africa dropped H.M. (for Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth) from naval uniforms Mar. 8 and substituted S.A.S. (South African Ship). The move was protested by the South African Naval Officers Assn. [See pp. 73M, 49C]

Spain. 5 anarchists convicted by a Barcelona military court Feb. 7 of murder & robbery were executed by firing squad Mar. 14. Death sentences of 6 others were commuted to life imprisonment. The Spanish Republican Govt.-in-Exile, in Paris, denounced the executions Mar. 15, said they "show once more what the internal situation in Spain is like." [See pp. 58F, 46G] . . . Don Jaime, Duke of Segovia, 43, said in Paris Mar. 13 he was renewing his claim to the Spanish throne which he surrendered to his brother Don Juan in 1932 because he was a deaf mute and suffered from haemophilia. He has been taught to speak by his wife, Austrian opera singer Charlotte Tideman, whom he married in 1949. Jaime is the late King Alfonso XIII's eldest son. [See p. 18F]

British East Africa territories (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika) restricted imports from outside the sterling area Mar. 14 to help reduce the Commonwealth trade deficit. [See p. 49F-G] . . . **India** Mar. 17 lifted controls on distribution of cloth after a price slump had forced hoarders to unload large quantities. [See p. 74F] . . . **Indonesia** agreed Mar. 17 to sell the U.S. 18,000 tons of tin a year for 3 years at $1.18 a lb. [See p. 62N-P] . . . **Ireland** announced Mar. 12 a cut in U.S. imports because of a trade deficit and reduction of foreign travel allowances from £50 to the British level of £25. [See p. 23M] . . . **Israel** reported Mar. 12 that 7,647 persons (7,317 Jews) emigrated from the country in 1951, mostly to Canada, U.S., France, Turkey, Australia, New Zealand, Britain. [See p. 74G-H] . . . **Pakistan** Govt. submitted Mar. 15 a balanced budget of 1,668,900,000 rupees ($504 million) for fiscal 1952-53. $291 million was earmarked for defense. A $30 million armaments corporation was being formed to make Pakistan independent of foreign arms. [See p. 66E] . . . **Philippines** Senate broke a 35-day deadlock Mar. 5 by electing Quintin Paredes, ex-Resident Commissioner to Washington, as Senate President. One of 12 Nacionalista Senators broke ranks and joined 12 of Pres. Elpidio Quirino's Liberals in voting for Paredes. [See p. 50C] . . . **Swedish** Parliament Mar. 6 gave police emergency authority to open letters, tap telephone calls and hold suspects for 30 days before filing charges in efforts to combat espionage & sabotage. [See p. 74L]



LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. The Govt. froze prices Mar. 15 on many major items of food, clothing, furniture & other consumer goods. It also took control of breweries Mar. 14 to prevent a beer shortage in cities where prices were ordinarily lowest. 3,000 Buenos Aires bakery owners threatened Mar. 17 to close down unless the price freeze were relaxed. [See p. 82A-B] . . . The first auto ever produced in Argentina—a 2-cylinder, 4-passenger model—was exhibited Mar. 13. [See Vol. XI, p. 10L] . . . 41 persons arrested for trying to stage an anti-Perónist Radical Party parade in Buenos Aires Mar. 13 were given 2-week to 3-week jail terms Mar. 18. The Interior Ministry Mar. 14 denied Radical charges that political prisoners in Argentina were tortured. [See pp. 82A, 74M] . . . French alpinist Leonel Terray was reported Mar. 17 to have reached the summit of 23,081-ft. Mt. Aconcagua in southern Argentina Mar. 11. The mountain, highest in the Western Hemisphere, had never been scaled. [See Vol. XI, p. 192N-P]

Brazil. A U.S.-Brazilian mutual military aid pact was signed in Rio de Janeiro Mar. 15 by Forgn. Min. João Neves da Fontoura

& U.S. Amb. Herschel V. Johnson. It provided for exchange of materials & aid (currently U.S. weapons, equipment & technical advice for Brazilian raw materials) and joint armed action if necessary to insure Western Hemisphere defense. The Brazilian Govt. ignored a strong Communist campaign against the pact. [See pp. 81P, 74P, 58K, 34K; Vol. XI, 307A] . . . The Brazilian Natl. Steel Mills in Volta Redonda received a $25 million U.S. Export-Import Bank loan Mar. 12. [See Vol. XI, p. 28G] . . . Brazil reported Mar. 15 it had balanced its national budget through an economy & tax collection drive, had a $140 million treasury surplus. [See p. 75A] . . . The Govt. reported Mar. 18 that Brazil's first yellow fever epidemic since 1936 had caused 400 deaths since May, mostly in rural São Paulo & Parana states, but was now under control. [See p. 82B]

Cuba. Maj. Gen. Fulgencio Batista's seizure of power in Cuba was denounced Mar. 17 as illegal by the Presidents of the houses of Congress—Rep. Lincoln Rodon Alvarez (House) & Sen. Manuel Antonio de Varona. Batista was said to be planning to set up a regular-type Govt. soon to satisfy demands for return to constitutional forms. The Natl. Police, confined to quarters since Batista staged his coup Mar. 10, returned to duty Mar. 14 and prevented Congressmen from entering the Capitol Bldg. Mar. 17. (Congress was under 45-day suspension.) The Confed. of Cuban Workers, whose leaders had been ordered arrested as foes of Batista, agreed Mar. 15 to support his rule. The Batista regime was recognized by Haiti Mar. 15 and by Guatemala, El Salvador & Honduras Mar. 18.

Deposed Pres. Carlos Prío Socarrás arrived in Miami from Mexico City Mar. 17 for a 10-day visit to the U.S. but said he did not make the trip "to prepare a revolution in Cuba." "Revolutions cannot be imported," he observed. He promised to oppose Batista through peaceful political pressure.

The U.S. State Dept. denied Havana reports Mar. 17 that it knew of Batista's plot in advance, failed to warn Prío. [See 81G]

Mexico. The Govt. Mar. 18 returned to Diego Rivera a controversial mural he had painted for a Mexican Govt. art exhibition in Paris. The Govt. had rejected the mural because of its pro-Red, anti-U.S. theme and held it for "safekeeping" for several days. It was given to the artist when he returned an advance payment of 10,000 pesos. The mural, *Nightmare of War & Dream of Peace*, depicts a saintly Stalin & Mao Tse-tung offering a peace pact to Westerners, one of whom is a villainous Uncle Sam. Rivera charged that the painting was rejected due to "pressure of North American imperialists." [See 74P; VIII, 178L]

Peru. A law to give Peru 50% of the benefits of foreign oil companies' operations in the country was signed by Pres. Manuel Odria Mar. 12. The Govt. will collect 22% when oil is exported, the rest when foreign concessions expire. Peru's biggest oil producer: Intl. Petroleum Co., a Standard Oil of N.J. affiliate. [See pp. 58K, 24D; Vol. XI, 382F]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Stalin Prizes. 200,000-ruble first class Stalin Prizes in physics for 1951 were awarded Mar. 12 to Nikolai V. Belov for research in the atomic structure of crystals and to the late Dr. Sergei Ivanovich Vavilov for research in the "microstructure of light" and in "the eye & sun" [see Vol. XI, p. 39K]. Dmitri Shostakovich [see Vol. XI, p. 415G] won a 50,000-ruble 2d class Stalin Prize for 10 songs for choral presentation Mar. 15. His was among 102 Stalin awards (totaling 4 million rubles) in music, literature & the arts, including the first literature prizes to non-Russians. First class literature awards went to Stepan Zlobin for a romance about the Russian peasant rebel Stenka Razin and to Vilis Latzis, a Latvian, for *Toward New Shores*, a novel about Latvian village life since 1920. The writers union's *Literary Gazette*, which had criticized Latzis' novel, admitted its error after *Pravda* published a letter & editorial praising *Toward New Shores* and denouncing the *Gazette's* criticism. *Pravda* Mar. 15 scored Soviet playwrights for failing to write on realistic, contemporary themes. Other winners Mar. 13-14: Vladimir Negovsky, physiologist credited with devising a system to revive human patients from "a state of clinical death" due to shock or loss of blood (he uses adrenalin to stimulate the heart, artificial lung for respiration); Artem I. Mikoyan & Anatoly Gorevich, designers of the MIG-15 jet fighter plane, and Andrei N. Tupolev, chief designer of Soviet long-range bombers; Wanda Wasilewsky, author of the Polish trilogy *Song Over the Waters*. [See Vol. XI, pp. 94H, 411G, 415F]

Television. New York's WOR-TV announced Mar. 18 that it would start a new type of television presentation Apr. 14—full-length Broadway plays on a stock-company basis, each play shown 5 nights a week. [See p. 43L] . . . A surgical operation—the windup of a stomach ulcer removal—was televised on open circuit to the general public for the first time Mar. 16 by Philadelphia's WPTZ. [See Vol. XI, p. 391D] . . . New gadgets at the Institute of Radio Engineers convention in New York Mar. 3-6 included a self-focusing TV picture tube and a thimble-sized "wireless microphone." [See p. 75E] . . . FCC approval of 3 TV channels for New York State for non-commercial educational & cultural programs was announced by State Education Comm. Lewis A. Wilson Mar. 7. [See Vol. XI, p. 319D]

Dr. Abraham S. Wolf Rosenbach of Philadelphia sold his 73-vol. collection of Shakespeare folios & quartos, most valuable in private hands, to Dr. Martin Bodmer, Swiss banker & Intl. Red Cross vice pres., for more than $1 million (announced in New York Mar. 11). [See Vol. VIII, p. 68D]

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

FLIGHT INTO EGYPT. George Tabori tragedy about plight of Austrian refugee family trapped in Cairo while trying to get to U.S. Staged by Elia Kazan. Presented by Irene Mayer Selznick. In cast: Paul Lukas, Gusti Huber, Voytek Dolinski, Jos. Anthony, Zero Mostel, John Rodney, Paul Mann, David Opatoshu, Don Keefer, Jo Van Fleet. Mar. 18 at Music Box. (3-5-0)*

ONE BRIGHT DAY. Sigmund Miller play about drug manufacturer who discovers his product is harmful. Staged by Michael Gordon. Produced by Howard Lindsay & Russel Crouse. Starring Lindsay. In cast: Glenn Anders, Walter Matthau, Marian Russell. Mar. 19 at Royale. (4-3-1)*

CLOSED

EMLYN WILLIAMS readings, 48 performances, Mar. 15. [See p. 43M]

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 19D]

NEW BOOKS

CITY OF DISCONTENT: An Interpretive (novelized) Biography of Vachel Lindsay (poet), by Mark Harris. Mar. 18. (Bobbs-Merrill, 403 pp., $4.50)†

THE DAY OF THE PEACOCK by Elizabeth Boatwright Coker. Love & labor trouble in S.C. cotton town. Mar. 17. (Dutton, $3)*

THE ELEGANT WITCH by Robert Neill. 17th century witchcraft in England. Mar. 13. (Doubleday, $3.50)*

ELIZABETH, THE QUEEN (of England) by Marion Crawford, her former governess. Mar. 17. (Prentice-Hall, 240 pp., $2.95)†

THE ENEMY WITHIN: An Eye Witness Account of the Communist Conquest of China, by Raymond J. de Jaegher (Belgian priest) & Irene Corbally Kuhn, war correspondent & mag. writer. Mar. 13. (Doubleday, 314 pp., $3.75)†

THE GOWN OF GLORY by Agnes Slight Turnbull. Minister in small Pa. town. Mar. 13. (Houghton Mifflin, 403 pp., $3.75)*

THE GREEN MADONNA by C. E. L'Ami. 15th century England. $7,500 Westminster Award winner. Mar. 17. (Westminster, 302 pp., $3.75)*

THE LAST KING OF PARADISE by Eugene Burns. Biog. of David Kalakaua, last king of Hawaii. Mar. 17. (Pellegrini & Cudahy, 345 pp., $4)†

MR. PRESIDENT: The First Publication from the Personal Diaries, Private Diaries, Private Letters, Papers & Revealing Interviews of Harry S. Truman, by William Hillman (radio reporter). Candid anthology of Trumaniana. Mar. 18. (Farrar, Straus & Young, 253 pp., $5)† [See p. 87L]

*Fiction †Non-fiction

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Segregation Upheld. Virgina's public school segregation laws were unanimously upheld by a special 3-judge federal court composed of Circuit Judge Armistead Dobie and Dist. Judges Sterling Hutcheson & Albert V. Bryan in Richmond Mar. 7. The court found Negro school facilities "not substantially equal" to those for whites in Prince Edward County, ordered them equalized. But it held that segregation has "begotten greater opportunities for the Negro," was "not . . . social despotism." A special 3-judge federal court in Charleston Mar. 13 reaffirmed its previous decision upholding South Carolina school segregation. The court: Dobie, Circuit Judge John J. Parker, Dist. Judge George Bell Timmerman. [See p. 35G-H]

Sheen on Obedience. Roman Catholic Auxiliary Bishop Fulton J. Sheen said in New York Mar. 16: His church teaches that "the authority of civil government comes from God and therefore it must be obeyed." The church would not sanction revolt against an atheistic or totalitarian government or even one

that persecuted Catholics. American Catholics "do not want an established church" in the U.S. despite "a lie abroad" to the contrary. [See Vol. XI, p. 167M]

Church Members. Membership in the 67 largest U.S. religious groups rose from 53,397,575 in 1926 to 85,319,274 in 1950, the Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. reported Mar. 10. This 59.8% rise compared with a 28.5% population growth. There were 256 religious bodies in continental U.S. in 1950. 1950 membership of the largest groups:

(As reported by the various denominations)

Roman Catholic	28,634,878	African Methodist Episcopal	1,166,301
Methodist Church	8,935,647	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints	1,111,314
Natl. Baptist Conventions: (U.S.A., Inc. and of America)	7,091,394	Churches of Christ	1,000,000
Southern Baptist Convntn.	7,079,889	Greek Orthodox Church (Hellenic)	1,000,000
Jewish congregations	5,000,000	Evangelical Lutheran Church of America	813,837
Protestant Episcopal	2,540,548	Evangelical and Reformed	726,361
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.	2,318,615	Evangelical United Brethren	717,531
United Lutheran Church	1,954,342	American Lutheran Church	692,484
Disciples of Christ	1,767,964	Presbyterian Church in U.S.	678,206
Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod	1,674,901	African Methodist Episcopal Zion	530,116
American Baptist Convntn.	1,561,073		
Congregational Christian	1,204,789		

OBITUARIES

Gen. Joaquín Amaro, 63, revolutionary, Defense Secy. in 3 Mexican Govts. who modernized Army; Mar. 15, Mexico City.

Chief Marshal L. S. Breadner, 58, Canadian ex-Chief of Air Staff, wartime RCAF Overseas commander; Mar. 14 in Boston.

Dr. Samuel Alburtus Brown, 78, dean of NYU College of Medicine 1916-32; Mar. 16 in Hobe Sound, Fla.

Judge Benjamin P. Epstein of Cook County Circuit Court whom Sen. Douglas (D., Ill.) recommended and Pres. Truman rejected for federal judgeship last year; Mar. 14 in Chicago of heart ailment. [See Vol. XI, p. 235M]

Archbishop Cyrillus Rudolph Jarre, 75, German, called highest Roman Catholic prelate in China; death in prison in Tsinan Mar. 8 reported abroad Mar. 14.

George Kemeny, 76, ex-poet laureate of Hungary, dramatist, editor; Mar. 16 in Detroit.

Dr. Louis C. Kress, 56, cancer researcher, director of Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo; Mar. 13 of a heart attack while driving car in Rochester, N.Y.

Gail Laughlin, 83, lawyer, crusader for women's rights, a leader of Natl. Woman's Party; Mar. 13 in Portland, Me.

Alexander Dunlop Lindsay, Baron Lindsay of Birker, 72, Master of Balliol College, Oxford; Mar. 18 in Keele, Eng.

Most Rev. Zoltan Luigi Meszlenyi, who succeeded to Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty's See 2 years ago; death in a Hungarian concentration camp reported Mar. 17 by Vatican radio.

Giovanni Battista Cardinal Nasalli-Rocca di Corneliano, 79, Archbishop of Bologna since 1921; Mar. 13 in Bologna. Death left 48 members in College of Cardinals with 22 vacancies.

Dr. John Scholte Nollen, 83, pres. of Grinnell (Ia.) College 1931-40; Mar. 13 in Des Moines after a brain operation.

Sir Maurice Drummond Peterson, 63, British diplomat (wrote *Both Sides of the Curtain* on experiences as Amb. to Moscow 1946-49); Mar. 15 in Kintbury, Eng. [See Vol. VII, p. 189G-H]

Ricardo de la Puente Ganoza, 51, Peruvian Interior Min.; Mar. 18 in Lima of heart attack. [See Vol. X, p. 245N]

Percy Wenrich, 72, who wrote music for *Put on Your Old Gray Bonnet, When You Wore a Tulip, Moonlight Bay*; Mar. 18, N.Y.

SPORTS

Boxing. The Justice Dept. filed a civil anti-trust suit in federal court in N.Y. Mar. 17 charging the Intl. Boxing Clubs of N.Y. & Illinois with conspiring to monopolize the professional championship boxing business. James D. Norris of N.Y. and Arthur M. Wirtz of Chicago, club owners, and the Madison Square Garden Corp. of N.Y. were also named defendants. The Govt. said Joe Louis got $150,000 from the defendants to retire as undefeated champ in 1949, plus exclusive rights to 4 contenders, including Joe Walcott, the present champ. Louis owns 20% of the Class A stock in IBC. IBC's answer to the suit: The Sherman anti-trust law has always exempted sport as entertainment rather than a business. [See p. 51A; Vol. IX, 80D]

Title bout: Sugar Ray Robinson, won 15-round decision over Carl (Bobo) Olson of Honolulu in successful defense of his world middleweight title in San Francisco Mar. 13. [See Vol. XI, 296J]

N.Y. State Legislature Mar. 18 completed action on a bill giving State Athletic Comm. chairman Robert K. Christenberry power to clean up boxing in the state. [See Vol. XI, p. 312G]

BASKETBALL

NATL. BASKETBALL ASSN. (Pro.)

Final Standings Mar. 16

EASTERN DIVISION	W.	L.	PC.	WESTERN DIVISION	W.	L.	PC.
Syracuse	40	26	.606	Rochester	41	25	.621
Boston	39	27	.591	Minneapolis	40	26	.606
New York	37	29	.561	Indianapolis	34	32	.515
Philadelphia	33	33	.500	Fort Wayne	29	37	.439
Baltimore	20	46	.303	Milwaukee	17	49	.258

[See Vol. XI, p. 96G]

Tournaments: La Salle (Phila.) beat Dayton U. 75-64 to win Natl. Invitation in N.Y. Mar. 15. Southwest Mo. State beat Murray (Ky.) College 73-64 for national intercollegiate (NAIB) title in Kansas City Mar. 15. (Membership was opened to Negro colleges Mar. 12.) [See Vol. XI, p. 96H] . . . Other conference champions: Southwest Conf.: Texas Christian; Border Conf.: N.M. A.&M. [See p. 84F]

Dogs. Natl. Capital Kennel Club show in Washington Mar. 16: best-in-show award won by Champion Bang Away of Sirrah Crest, boxer owned by Dr. & Mrs. R. C. Harris. [See XI, 56H]

Fencing. Intercollegiate Fencing Assn. titles, N.Y. Mar. 14-15: NYU won 3-weapon title, CCNY took team foil title. [See Vol. XI, p. 112M-N]

Golf. Titleholders Tournament, Augusta, Ga.: won Mar. 16 by Mrs. Mildred (Babe) Didrikson Zaharias for 3d time. [See p. 68L-M] . . . $10,000 Seminole tourney, Palm Beach, Fla. (pro div.): won by Sam Snead Mar. 19. [See Vol. XI, p. 400F]

Handball. Combined U.S. & AAU tourney in Detroit: singles won Mar. 15 by Vic Hershkowitz, 33, N.Y.; doubles by Frank Coyle & Bill Baier of Chicago. [See Vol. X, p. 136J]

Hockey. Natl. Collegiate title, Colorado Springs, Colo., Mar. 15: won by Michigan over Colorado College 4-1.

Pistol Shooting. Center fire title of national midwinter matches, Tampa: won Mar. 13 by M/Sgt. H. L. Benner. [See XI, 344F]

Swimming. Natl. intercollegiate 1,500-meter record of 19:03.7 was set by John Marshall of Yale (from Australia) in New Haven Mar. 13. [See Vol. XI, p. 264G]

Track. Korean Olympic marathon trials in Taegu Mar. 16: won by Choi Yoon Chil in 2:26:7, over 3 mins. better than the Olympic record of 2:29:19.2 set in 1936 by the Korean Kitei Son. [See Vol. VIII, p. 256C-D] . . . Dolores Dwyer of Brooklyn set an AAU record of 0:06.2 in winning the 50-yard dash in the women's national AAU indoor track & field championships in Buffalo Mar. 15. Fred Wilt won the Regimental Mile in 4:10.1 there Mar. 15 after winning in Cleveland in 4:10.8 the day before. Don Gehrmann missed both races. [See p. 76E]

Water Polo. National AAU title, Chicago Mar. 15: won by N.Y. Athletic Club over Ill. Athletic Club, 11-8.

MISCELLANEOUS

Horse Meat Indictment. Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, 69, Chicago Board of Health president, was indicted Mar. 11 on charges of misconduct in office and failure to stop illegal sale of horse meat. He pleaded not guilty Mar. 13. [See p. 52N]

Acquitted. Cicero (Ill.) Police Chief Erwin Konovsky was acquitted in Chicago Mar. 12 of charges of misconduct during the Cicero riots last July. [See Vol. XI, p. 408N]

Married. Film star Vera Hruba Ralston & Republic Pictures Pres. Herbert J. Yates (her boss) in Hollywood Mar. 15. . . . Edwina Wills, 19, heiress to Imperial Tobacco Co. fortune, & Viscount Savernake, 25, in Menton, France Mar. 17. . . . Film star Betty Hutton, 32, & movie dance director Charles O'Curran in Las Vegas, Nev. Mar. 18 (her 2d). [See p. 36P]

Divorced. Film star Hedy Lamarr, 36, from night club owner Ted Stauffer (her 4th husband) in Hollywood Mar. 17 (grounds: "he hit me"). [See Vol. XI, p. 192P] . . . John Dolph Spreckels 3d, 40, sugar heir, by Mrs. Margaret Lee Spreckels (his 4th wife), 24, in Los Angeles Mar. 18 (charge: he threw her out of their home in her nightgown). [See Vol. VIII, p. 92P]